1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  AMARILLO DIVISION
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA §  § CRIMINAL ACTION
4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  § CRIMINAL ACTION  VS.  § NO. 2:21-CR-025-Z (01)  BART WADE REAGOR
5	BART WADE REAGOR §
6	=======================================
7	TRANSCRIPT OF CRIMINAL TRIAL BY JURY CHARGE CONFERENCE
8	BEFORE THE HONORABLE MATTHEW J. KACSMARYK UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
9	OCTOBER 13, 2021
10	VOLUME III OF IV
11	
12	AMARILLO, TEXAS
13	A-P-P-E-A-R-A-N-C-E-S
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1	<u>CHARGE CONFERENCE</u>
2	OCTOBER 13, 2021
3	(The following took place in open court with all parties
4	present.)
5	THE COURT: Please be seated. Okay. We are back
6	on the record in Case No. 2:21-CR-025-Z, United States of
7	America versus Bart Wade Reagor.
8	Have both Government and Defendant received the
9	promised consolidated version of the proposed jury charge
10	with the disputed language in bold?
11	MS. BURCH: Yes, Your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Okay. And from the Defense?
13	MR. NORRIS: Yes, Your Honor.
14	THE COURT: Okay. So when we read this to the jury
15	when it's in final form, I will instruct the parties to
16	approach to make their necessary record objections as to the
17	Court's reading.
18	I'm inclined not to read this line by line where
19	there really isn't a dispute, but, if you want to do it word
20	by word, line by line, we can.
21	So Ms. Burch?
22	MS. BURCH: Your Honor, we would like to just go to
23	the parts that are disputed, if that's
24	THE COURT: Okay. So let's do it page by page.
25	Where there's no dispute, I'll get that on the record, and

```
1
     then we can do it page by page instead of line by line.
               So Page 1, 1.03 Introduction to Final Instructions.
 2
 3
     Does the Government have any objections to the proposed jury
     charge language appearing on Page 1?
 4
 5
               MS. BURCH: No. Your Honor.
 6
               THE COURT: Does the Defendant have any objections
 7
     to the proposed jury charge language appearing on Page 1?
 8
               MR. NORRIS:
                           No, Your Honor.
 9
               THE COURT: And I know these pages aren't numbered.
10
    Actually, I think your clean version may be. Okay.
11
               MS. BURCH: Mine are numbered, Your Honor.
12
                           Okay. Page 2, 1.04 Duty to Follow
               THE COURT:
13
     Instructions. Does the Government have any objections to the
14
     proposed jury charge as it appears on Page 2?
15
              MS. BURCH: No, Your Honor.
16
               THE COURT: Does the Defendant have any objections
17
     to the proposed jury charge as it appears on Page 2?
18
               MR. NORRIS:
                            No, Your Honor.
19
               THE COURT: Okay. And moving to Page 3 -- oh, you
20
     don't have to keep standing, so this is Charge Conference.
21
     So sometimes judges do this in chambers, so much more
22
     informal.
23
               So Page 3, 1.05 Presumption of Innocence, Burden of
24
     Proof, Reasonable Doubt. Here, because defendant did not
25
     elect to testify, we have included the pattern insert — and
```

```
1
     this is directly from the relevant 1.05 Fifth Circuit Pattern
2
    — and no inference whatever may be drawn from the election
 3
    of a defendant not to testify. So in your version we have
4
     inserted that language.
5
              With that insertion, does the Government have any
6
    objection to the proposed jury charge as it appears on
7
    Page 3?
              MS. BURCH: No, Your Honor.
8
9
              THE COURT: And does the Defendant have any
10
    objection to the proposed jury charge as it appears on
11
    Page 3?
12
              MR. NORRIS: No, Your Honor.
13
              THE COURT: Okay. Page 4, 1.06 Evidence -
    Excluding What is Not Evidence. Does the Government have any
14
15
    objections to the proposed jury charge as it appears on
16
    Page 4?
17
              MS. BURCH: No, Your Honor.
18
              THE COURT: And does the Defendant have any
19
    objection to the proposed jury charge as it appears on
20
    Page 4?
21
              MR. NORRIS: No, Your Honor.
22
              THE COURT:
                           Moving to Page 5, Page 5, 1.08 Evidence
23
     - Inferences - Direct and Circumstantial.
24
    Government have any objection to the proposed jury charge as
25
     it appears on Page 5?
```

1	MS. BURCH: No, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: Does the Defendant have any objections
3	to the proposed jury charge as it appears on Page 5?
4	MR. NORRIS: No, Your Honor.
5	THE COURT: Now, Page 6. This is 1.09 Credibility
6	of Witnesses. I'll just admonish you that it carries over
7	onto a second page, so please pay attention to Page 6 and 7.
8	Here, the Court did not include the insert for
9	defendant testimony because it did not happen, so that has
10	been omitted from prior drafts. With that omission, does the
11	Government have any objections to the proposed jury charge as
12	it appears on Pages 6 and 7?
13	MS. BURCH: No, Your Honor.
14	THE COURT: Does the Defendant have any objections
15	to the proposed jury charge as it appears on Pages 6 and 7?
16	MR. NORRIS: No, Your Honor.
17	THE COURT: Okay. Page 8, 1.10 Character Evidence.
18	There has been some opinion testimony in this category, so
19	the Court has included the 1.10 pattern on character
20	evidence.
21	Does the Government oppose or object to any of the
22	language appearing on Page 8 of the proposed jury charge?
23	MS. BURCH: No, Your Honor.
24	THE COURT: Does the Defendant object to any of the
25	proposed language appearing on Page 8 of the proposed jury

```
1
     charge?
 2
               MR. NORRIS: No objection.
 3
               THE COURT: Page 9, which reflects the Fifth
     Circuit Pattern language on 1.11 Impeachment By Prior
 4
     Inconsistencies. Does the Government have any objections to
 5
 6
     the proposed jury charge appearing on Page 9?
 7
               MS. BURCH: No. Your Honor.
               THE COURT: Does the Defendant have any objections
 8
     to the language appearing on Page 9 of the proposed jury
 9
10
     charge?
11
               MR. NORRIS: No objection, Your Honor.
12
               THE COURT: Okay. Now, because this case did
13
     involve prior convictions, or at least some testimony and
14
     evidence of prior convictions, which is more atypical, I have
15
     included 1.13, the pattern for Impeachment By Prior
     Conviction.
16
17
               Please note the two names that were inserted.
18
     Shane Smith was convicted in 2019 of Wire Fraud, and Steven
19
     Reinhart was convicted in 2021 of Misprision of a Felony.
20
     Those should pair correctly with the witnesses who were
21
     subject to impeachment for reason of prior conviction.
22
               Does the Government have any objection to the
23
     proposed language as it appears on Page 10 of the proposed
24
     jury charge?
25
               MS. BURCH: No, Your Honor.
```

```
1
              THE COURT: Does the Defendant have any objection
2
     to the language as it appears on Page 10 of the proposed jury
 3
    charge?
4
              MR. NORRIS: No objection, Your Honor.
5
               THE COURT: Next, on Page 11, you'll see the
6
    general pattern language on expert opinion testimony. We've
7
    had a battle of experts in this case. Here, the parties I
8
     think agreed to delete the first sentence of the Fifth
    Circuit Pattern, but, otherwise, it reflects pattern language.
9
10
               Does the Government object to the language as it
11
     appears on Page 11 of the proposed jury charge?
12
              MS. BURCH: No. Your Honor.
13
              THE COURT: And does the Defendant object to the
14
     language as it appears on Page 11 of the proposed jury
15
    charge?
16
              MR. NORRIS: Your Honor, I don't think we have an
17
    objection, but I just want to make sure that the record is
18
    clear.
19
               I think we originally objected to the third
20
    paragraph of this instruction. Is that what the Court was
21
     referring to that was deleted, or was it something else, or
22
    am I looking at the wrong thing?
23
              THE COURT: Okay. Let me track my notes here.
24
     It's 1.18 Expert Opinion Testimony. There was an insert to
25
    delete the first sentence, but I don't think there was an
```

```
1
     entire paragraph.
 2
               I'm pulling up the Fifth Circuit Pattern
 3
     electronically right now.
          (Attorneys' sotto-voce conference.)
 4
 5
               THE COURT: And, as a reminder, the patterns were
 6
     changed in 2019, so let's all work from the updated version
 7
     if we're going to start with the pattern.
               Okay. So, by my recollection — and I think this
 8
 9
     is reflected in the draft that you're reviewing — the
10
     parties, one party or the other requested that we delete the
11
     first sentence, which would require insertion of witness
12
     names to this sentence. During the trial you heard the
13
     testimony of blank who expressed opinions concerning blank.
14
               Rather than do that four times, at least the
15
     documents I had presented to chambers, just omitted that
     first sentence.
16
17
               MR. NORRIS: We have no objection to that, Your
18
     Honor.
19
               THE COURT: Okay. So you're fine -- even though
20
     that is a slight deviation from the pattern, it really only
21
     deals with the name of expert and subject matter. You're
22
     okay with that deletion?
23
               MR. NORRIS: Correct, Your Honor.
24
               THE COURT: Okay. So 1.18 Expert Opinion
25
     Testimony, that will be submitted as written in the proposed
```

```
1
     jury charge.
2
               Page 12, 1.19 On or About. This is the pattern
 3
    language on that concept.
               Does the Government have any objection to the
4
5
     language appearing on Page 12 of the proposed jury charge?
6
              MS. BURCH: No, Your Honor.
7
               THE COURT: Does the Defense have any objection to
8
     the language appearing on Page 12 of the proposed jury
9
    charge?
10
              MR. NORRIS: No, Your Honor.
11
               THE COURT: Next, on Page 13, you will see the
12
    pattern for Considering Only the Crimes Charged. This is the
13
     1.21 pattern.
14
               Does the Government have any objections to the
15
     language appearing on Page 13 of the proposed jury charge?
16
              MS. BURCH: No, Your Honor.
17
               THE COURT: Does the Defendant have any objections
18
     to the language appearing on Page 13 of the proposed charge?
19
               MR. NORRIS: No, Your Honor.
20
               THE COURT: Next, moving to Page 14, this is the
21
    pattern -- I've read aloud at least this concept, if not
22
     these exact words, to the jury in explaining sentencing.
23
    This is the Fifth Circuit Pattern on punishment.
24
               Does the Government have any objection to the
25
     language appearing on Page 14 of the proposed jury charge?
```

1	MS. BURCH: No, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: Does the Defendant have any objection
3	to the language appearing on Page 14 of the proposed jury
4	charge?
5	MR. NORRIS: No, Your Honor.
6	THE COURT: On the next page, Page 15, you will see
7	the Fifth Circuit Pattern 1.23 on Single Defendant - Multiple
8	Counts.
9	Does the Government have any objection to the
10	proposed language appearing on Page 15 of the proposed jury
11	instruction?
12	MS. BURCH: No, Your Honor.
13	THE COURT: Does the Defendant have any objections
14	to the language appearing on Page 15 of the proposed jury
15	charge?
16	MR. NORRIS: No objection, Your Honor.
17	THE COURT: Okay. I believe we are now to the
18	point where there is some disagreement, and this would begin
19	with Page 16. The proposed insertion for Similar Acts.
20	Beginning with the Government, here, the Government
21	requested this insertion based on the 2019 Fifth Circuit
22	Pattern Jury Instruction.
23	I believe Defendant objected because 404(b)
24	evidence was inadmissible and didn't anticipate that that
25	would be presented at trial.

1 Ms. Burch, given how evidence was presented in this 2 case, does the Government continue to request the Fifth 3 Circuit Pattern on 1.32 Similar Acts? MS. BURCH: Yes, Your Honor. The Government moved 4 5 to admit Exhibits 48 and 51 under both theory of them being 6 intrinsic to the offense, or alternatively under 404(b). 7 And, if my recollection is correct, the Court did 8 find them to be intrinsic evidence and relevant evidence, but 9 it alternatively admitted them under 404(b). And, if that's 10 the case, then this instruction should remain. 11 If the Defense is willing to waive their challenge 12 to those two exhibits as intrinsic evidence, then we would be 13 happy to remove this instruction. 14 **THE COURT**: Okay. Mr. Norris, a response from the 15 Defense? 16 MR. NORRIS: Yes, Your Honor. I mean, we maintain 17 our written objection about 404(b). 18 Also, I think I'm going to disagree with Ms. Burch 19 I thought the evidence -- the Court ruled on the 20 evidence as being intrinsic, and that's why it came in. So 21 if it's intrinsic, then it's not 404(b), and therefore there 22 shouldn't be a 404(b) instruction I think would be the 23 Defense's position. 24 **THE COURT**: Okay. So we may need to track the 25 transcript to determine if it was admitted on the basis of

1 being intrinsic or subject to 404(b). 2 Let me do this. Let me confer with my law clerks 3 and let us run a search on the LiveNote transcript and see if we can get to that point in the trial. 4 5 (Court/law clerk sotto-voce conference.) THE COURT: Okay. My law clerk has checked his 6 7 notes. It turns out we did both. The Court determined that 8 it was intrinsic, and even if it weren't, it was admissible 9 under 404(b). 10 For that reason, the Court will insert the proposed 11 jury charge language that presently appears in bold on 12 Page 16. 13 The Court overrules Defendant's objections for the 14 reason stated, but I will allow you to make any final 15 argument that you may need to make for appellate purposes. Mr. Norris? 16 17 MR. NORRIS: Your Honor, we have no further 18 argument, just we stand by the objections we already made. 19 Thank you. 20 THE COURT: Okay. I will incorporate those by 21 reference, and I find that those arguments are preserved for 22 appellate purposes. 23 The Court agrees with the Government because the 24 ruling was on the basis of, first, that the evidence was 25 intrinsic, but also the Court stated aloud that it would be

```
1
     admissible under 404(b); otherwise, that alternative
 2
     formulation on that ruling I think necessitates some
 3
     explanation to the jury on how they should consider this
     evidence, and the Court will insert the requested language on
 4
     1.32 Similar Acts.
 5
 6
                     Moving to Page 17, here, I believe the
 7
     parties have communicated to the Court that they are -- that
 8
     the Government intends to withdraw this negligence
 9
     instruction. Am I correct about that?
10
               MS. BURCH: No, Your Honor. The one that the
11
     Government intends to withdraw is the next one regarding
12
     financial institution.
13
               THE COURT: Okay. So on negligence of the victim
14
     is not a defense, there is still some disagreement?
15
               MS. BURCH: Yes, Your Honor.
16
               THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Burch, I'll allow you to
17
     argue for the Government, and I would ask that you
18
     specifically address whether this is needlessly duplicative
19
     of the 1.40 instruction on materiality, and you may proceed.
20
              MS. BURCH: Yes, Your Honor. This instruction is
21
     taken directly from United States versus Davis cited at the
22
     bottom, which did deal with materiality.
23
               We would note that the Defense elicited evidence
24
     regarding due diligence from several of the bank witnesses
25
     suggesting that they had not been appropriately diligent;
```

also, suggesting that the loan drafter didn't do a good enough job drafting the loan, and that the expert witness gave the opinion that the loan agreement should have contained other provisions to prevent what actually happened here.

And, so for that reason, we believe that the instruction regarding carelessness and negligence -- and, of course, I would have no objection to taking out naivety or stupidity, but the carelessness and negligence does not excuse criminal conduct on the part of the defendant, and that the part about -- that second sentence could probably go.

But, with respect to at least that first sentence about carelessness and negligence, we think that the evidence elicited by the Defense goes specifically to the bank -- it was suggested that the bank was just that.

THE COURT: Okay. Understood. And I think some of those arguments may bleed into what is sometimes termed a ratification instruction. That's the next page. We'll address that at that time. The Court will table argument on that.

Here, the Court is persuaded that the 1.40 instruction on Materiality, which already includes the following language, quote, in determining materiality, you should consider that naivety, carelessness, negligence, or

1 stupidity of a victim does not excuse criminal conduct, if 2 any, on the part of the defendant. I understand that that is paired with a heading 4 relative to materiality, but it makes much of the same point. 5 Why then -- why the need for a second instruction with a 6 different heading? 7 MS. BURCH: Your Honor, after further discussion, 8 we can agree to take out Page 17 with the agreement that that 9 last sentence of Page 19 would stay in. 10 THE COURT: Okay. That is the Court's intention, 11 because 1.40 Materiality is the exact pattern from the Fifth 12 Circuit, so if we do the work there, I think we can avoid any 13 potential duplication confusion. 14 Mr. Norris, it was your objection, so I'm assuming 15 you agree with the Court's analysis? 16 MR. NORRIS: We do, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Okay. So, at this point, and to keep 18 everybody on the same page, this is Page 17 of the proposed 19 jury charge. It is in bold. It was disputed. The Court 20 will not insert the proposed language reflected in that 21 Page 17, which bears the header Negligence of the Victim is 22 Not a Defense. 23 And the Court does intend to instead insert the 24 1.40 Materiality language that appears later in the charge 25 for the reasons stated.

2

3

4

5

6

7

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12

13

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15

16

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18

19

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21

22

23

24

25

Okay. Now, moving to Page 18, Financial Institution is the Victim of Bank Fraud, and I imagine I will hear some argument on this one. Here, the Government is citing to *United States* versus Aubin, A-U-B-I-N, 87 F.3d 141, which cites the instances when the Court should give an instruction on ratification where defendants in financial crime cases allege that certain officers, directors, or employees directed the diversion of loan proceeds, and, depending on the evidence, which is now closed, I'll hear the Government's argument on that. Here, I understand the Defendant to be arguing United States versus Saks. This is found at 964 F.2d 1514. And they're arguing specifically that Saks distinguishes Aubin because they're different statutes, essentially different subparts of the same 1344 statute. Additionally, should this instruction be given, the Defendant will request follow-up language on good faith. And, based on the Court's separate and independent review of Fifth Circuit precedent, it does appear, where this instruction is given, that there is a requirement of some language explaining actions in good faith without intent to defraud. So, with that setup, I'll allow the parties now to argue this page of the proposed jury charge.

```
1
               Ms. Burch, you may begin.
 2
               MS. BURCH: Your Honor, referring to Page 18, the
 3
     Government and the Defense have agreed that that instruction
 4
     is not necessary as no evidence was elicited that the actual
 5
     bank was in on the fraud, and they all testified that they
 6
     were not, and they --
 7
               THE COURT: Okay. This may be --
               MS. BURCH: -- didn't ratify it in any way.
 8
 9
               THE COURT: -- the Page 17 that I thought was
10
     agreed to. We just got the page number wrong. Okay.
                                                             That
11
     is helpful.
12
               Okay. So, Mr. Norris, I assume you agree?
13
               MR. NORRIS: We agree, Your Honor.
14
               THE COURT: Okay. So the Court is not inserting
15
     the proposed jury charge language appearing on Page 18
16
     bearing the heading Financial Institution is the Victim of
17
     Bank Fraud.
18
               And the Government [sic] agrees with counsel for
19
     the Government and the Defendant that no testimony was
20
     elicited that would require such an instruction. Sometimes
     this pattern is referred to as a ratification instruction.
21
                                                                  Ι
22
     have not heard that evidence or testimony from either the
23
     Government or the Defendant, so I do not think this
24
     instruction is necessary.
25
               Now, Page 19, this relates to the pattern
```

1 instruction on Materiality. This, I believe, is a straight 2 copy from the Fifth Circuit 2019 Pattern. 3 Does the Government have any objection to the proposed jury charge language appearing on Page 19? 4 5 MS. BURCH: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: Does the Defendant have any objection 6 7 to the materiality language appearing on Page 19 of the 8 proposed jury charge? 9 MR. NORRIS: No objection. 10 THE COURT: Okay. Moving to Page 20, which 11 reflects the Fifth Circuit Pattern on "Knowingly" and the 12 definition of knowingly. 13 Does the Government have any objection to the proposed language appearing on Page 20 of the proposed jury 14 15 charge? 16 MS. BURCH: No, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Does the Defendant have any objection 18 to the proposed language appearing on Page 20 of the proposed 19 jury charge? 20 MR. NORRIS: No, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Okay. On Page 21 and Page 22, so be 22 careful to follow to the subsequent page, is this Court's 23 proposed language on 2.58B Bank Fraud. This tracks patterns 24 and language used and affirmed by the Fifth Circuit. 25 Does the Government have any objection to the

```
1
     language appearing on Pages 21 and 22 of the proposed jury
 2
    charge?
 3
               MS. BURCH: No, Your Honor.
 4
               THE COURT: Does the Defendant have any objections
 5
     to the language appearing on Pages 21 and 22 in the proposed
 6
     jury charge?
 7
               MR. NORRIS: Your Honor, I think, again, I'm a
 8
     little confused. We had a -- we filed a written objection to
 9
     the definition of materiality that was, I think, in the
10
     original proposed jury charge here. We just wanted to -- the
11
     objection was that it didn't track with Pattern Jury Charge
12
           And, as I'm looking back over this, I am not sure if
     1.40.
13
     that's been altered to comport with our objection or left
14
     out, or if it's still in.
15
               THE COURT: Okay. I'll give you a moment to confer
16
     with counsel. We've already agreed to 1.40 as appearing in
17
     the proposed charge.
18
               I'll allow you to track word by word to make sure
19
     that you don't see any inconsistency between that
20
     instruction, which will be given without objection, and then
21
     what appears in 21 and 22.
22
          (Defense Attorneys' sotto-voce conference.)
23
               THE COURT: I believe it's consistent.
24
               MR. NORRIS: Your Honor, I think I am wrong.
25
     don't have an objection. It looks like it is consistent
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1 after all. 2 THE COURT: Okay. I admire an attorney who says 3 the words, I am wrong. And, again, because I have five kids, I also like it when kids say that as well. 4 5 So understood. And thank you for being diligent 6 and double-checking. 7 So the Court will insert the language on 2.58B Bank 8 Fraud as it appears on Pages 21 and 22 of the proposed jury 9 charge. 10 Now, for the much disputed -- I think this is 11 the -- probably the most disputed language for this Charge 12 Conference, and we've done independent and separate research 13 here in chambers to find the best authority. 14 I submitted -- so, here, we are addressing 15 Unanimity of Theory. This is derived from the 1.27 Fifth Circuit Pattern. Obviously, there are frequently unanimity 16 17 sections inserted. Here, this is a wrinkle on that. 18 Unanimity of Theory where there might be some argument about 19 elements as distinct from the means underlying the elements. 20 If parties refer to the note appearing in the 2019 21 Fifth Circuit Pattern Charge, you'll see there the Fifth 22 Circuit's explanation for how these controversies arrive on 23 appeal. Of course, a jury must unanimously find each element 24 of a crime beyond a reasonable doubt; that a federal jury

need not always decide unanimously which of several possible

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sets of underlying brute facts make up a particular element. And this is particularly problematic in multi-count cases where jurors are then tasked with matching facts to elements in multiple counts, so this is why this has percolated through various iterations of appeal. As an example, to tee this up for counsel, in that note, the Fifth Circuit explains: As this is a disagreement over means underlying a particular element of a crime, the juries need not unanimously agree whether a knife or a gun was used, as long as they unanimously agree the defendant had threatened force. So, here, I'm going to need some help from counsel matching the elements to the means underlying the elements, and then whether we need a separate instruction. I've instructed counsel to download and review the United States versus Sila, Case 978 F.3d 264. That's a 2020 That is -- that follows the Holley case cited by the case. Defendant, and then the Paulus cited by the Government. So, at this point, this is -- this is the fireworks segment of this Charge Conference, so just pretend you're at oral argument. Ms. Burch, you may proceed with your theories on unanimity of theory. MS. BURCH: Yes, Your Honor. The Fifth Circuit caselaw supports that the unanimity instruction is only

necessary when the -- as it relates to elements, and not as it relates to means.

And I would point out that on the Page 21, the very instruction before this, the Fifth Circuit Pattern says that the third element is that the scheme or artifice was executed, but then it says, by means of, and lists the three different means. And so those are not separate elements. Those are means of a single third element.

Furthermore, in *Sila*, it talks about how when you have these groups of like things together -- now, in *Sila*, it was referring to verbs. I will -- you know, I admit these were not verbs, but it talks about, you know, stealing and conversion being similar, or embezzlement, stealing, purloining, and conversion; that when those are all together and they are similar, that those are just different means of committing an offense. They are not separate elements.

And so I would also note that -- I just did a quick run, as fast as I could, through Fifth Circuit caselaw on 1344(2), and I don't see any cases that pop up that treat those things as separate elements.

However, the Supreme Court in Loughrin versus
United States. That's at 573 U.S. 351, and the pincite is
355 through 56. That's a June of 2014 case. In that case,
the Supreme Court says -- it's talking about what the
elements of bank fraud are, and that case talks about at

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least two separate elements, and it lists as the second
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     element the scheme or artifice executed by means of, and it
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     lumps those together again as means. It does not list those
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     out as a separate element.
              And so we think that the weight of the authority is
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     that these different false and fraudulent pretences,
 7
     representations, and promises are lumped together as means in
 8
     the vast majority of the caselaw, and that, for that reason,
 9
     the unanimity instruction is -- it's not warranted by Fifth
10
     Circuit precedent.
11
              THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to pull that case. I
12
     did not have that, and this is 573 U.S. at 351?
13
              MS. BURCH: Yes, 351, and the pincite is 355 to 56.
14
     And the case is not about means versus element. It's not --
     you know, it's not Mathis talking about that, but it lists
     out elements of bank fraud, and the way it does it suggests
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     that these are means, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Wow. I can't avoid this exclusio unius
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     thing that keeps recurring. This feels almost like a canon
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     of construction question, so I'm interested in -- so that
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     Supreme Court case is exactly the statute at issue here in
22
     the Reagor case. It's the same statute.
23
              MS. BURCH: I don't have it printed out. I'm going
24
     to try to pull it up here.
25
              THE COURT: 1344(2). And then I guess, as the
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Indictment reads, and 2, that would be the aiding and
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     abetting section that the Government --
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               MS. BURCH: It's 1344(2), which is the subset of
     1344 that's been charged. The "and 2" is 18 U.S.C. 2, which
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     is aiding and abetting, which is a different --
               THE COURT: Yes. I recall that those are always
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     distinct and separate.
               So 1344(2), I'm pulling up the case that you
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     referenced. I'll ask Mr. Norris to gather his notes and
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     arguments. And we'll do the work of matching elements as
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     distinct from means underlying the element, and we'll figure
12
     this out together.
13
               And is the case Loughrin versus United States?
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              MS. BURCH: Yes, Your Honor.
15
              THE COURT: Okay. And pincite is 355?
16
              MS. BURCH: Yes, Your Honor.
17
               THE COURT: Okay.
               MS. BURCH: I direct the Court under II where it
18
19
     goes into the Roman Numeral II.
20
               THE COURT: Yeah.
21
               MS. BURCH: And it talks about common ground, and
22
    we agree that the elements are, and it says, first -- now,
23
     this case is talking about whether there's an intent element,
24
     but it says, first, the clause that the defendant intend to
25
     obtain money, and then it says, second, the clause requires
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the envisioned result by means of false or fraudulent pretences, representations, or promises, and it doesn't list those out as separate elements. And the way that it's grouped those together suggests that the Supreme Court sees those as means. That's the Government's argument, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So I'm tracking now with you.

It's 356 pinpoint requires proof, quote, by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises. It -- oh, and then it goes on to say, petitioner does not contest the jury instructions on either of those two elements.

MS. BURCH: Correct. I think this suggests that the Supreme Court sees this fraud as having two main elements with those three listed out as means of committing that element.

Now, the Fifth Circuit breaks it down into four, but, again, the third element is that the scheme or artifice was executed, and then they even in the Fifth Circuit Pattern still use the phrase "by means of," which to me indicates that those are means and not separate elements.

THE COURT: Okay. And I know we've already been through some charge language on this. We are applying here 18 U.S.C. Section 1344(d) [sic]. We're trying to distinguish elements from means underlying the element.

Here, the Supreme Court is referencing as means the

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following: False or fraudulent pretenses, representations,
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 2
    or promises. What does the Fifth Circuit list for those
 3
    means?
               MS. BURCH: The third -- I'm sorry, the pattern
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 5
     jury instruction for the third element says, the scheme or
     artifice was executed by means of false or fraudulent
 6
 7
     pretenses, false or fraudulent representations, or false or
 8
     fraudulent promises, and then in the fourth element goes on
 9
     to say that those false or fraudulent pretenses,
10
     representations, or promises were material.
11
               And I think the way that those are grouped in both
12
     the third and fourth element suggests that those are means
13
     and not separate elements.
14
               THE COURT: Okay. You're confusing the Court
15
     because --
              MS. BURCH: I'm sorry.
16
17
               THE COURT: -- you're using elements, which here
18
     can have double meaning in a way that's material to the
19
     analysis. So, here, the means identified are false or
20
     fraudulent pretense --
21
              MS. BURCH: False or fraudulent --
22
               THE COURT: -- representation --
23
              MS. BURCH: I'm sorry.
              THE COURT: -- or promise.
24
25
               MS. BURCH: In the Fifth Circuit Pattern
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instruction, it lists four elements to bank fraud, four
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 2
     separate elements.
 3
               In the third element, it lists that the scheme or
     artifice was executed by means of, and here are the means,
 4
 5
     false or fraudulent pretenses, false or fraudulent
 6
     representations, or false or fraudulent promises.
 7
               THE COURT: Okay. So the three means are the same,
 8
     fraudulent or false pretences, representations --
 9
               MS. BURCH: Correct.
10
               THE COURT: -- or promises?
11
               MS. BURCH: And then I would also indicate -- I'm
12
     sorry, sorry. I would also let the Court know that on the
13
     fourth element of bank fraud in the pattern jury instruction,
14
     so now not the third element, now onto the fourth element of
15
     bank fraud, that the Fifth Circuit says that the false or
16
     fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises were
17
                So, again, in both the third element and the
    material.
18
     fourth element, they group those three different means.
19
               THE COURT: Okay. I have your argument. And I now
20
    have a printout of the case we're referring to.
21
               Ms. Burch, here, I imagine the relevant event or
22
     occurrence, at least as a factual predicate, is really going
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     to turn on these two disbursements as the jury is trying to
24
     apply the charged language on the elements of bank fraud.
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               And, again, I don't think the parties are disputing
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Dallas transaction.

this instruction on Count Three. This really just goes to Count One and Two. As I used to argue unanimity, there can be minor disagreements on dates and things like that as long as the event or occurrence is the same. Here, we've heard a lot of language and testimony and evidence about these two disbursements which combined total about 1.7 million. As we have agreed on the Count One, Count Two charge to the jury, is there any concern that the fact that we're dealing with two disbursements might require additional definition as appears in the proposed unanimity of theory language? MS. BURCH: No, Your Honor. Those counts are each charged as separate counts, so there's only one date that goes to Count One; there's only one date that goes to Count If they can't agree on Count One, then they find the defendant not guilty on Count One. THE COURT: And here --MS. BURCH: If they agree on Count Two --THE COURT: And, here, I think we're guided by Sila where there was a similar dispute about competing fraudulent events, or at least there was some argument by counsel there was some evidence that there was a Kenya transaction and a

The Court -- the Fifth Circuit, my boss, in that

case found, looking back to the Indictment, that because it was charged with specific approximate date ranges, and that chronology was distinct per count, we didn't have the unanimity confusion, at least as to the factual predicate for the event or occurrence relevant to each count.

So, here, as reflected in the Indictment, Page 5, the Government has separately charged Count One with an approximate date of July 14, 2017. The deposit is materially different as to amount as to, you know, that number which appears there, \$766,277.77.

The account is same, but there's enough material difference between Count One and Count Two and with specific attention to the approximate date, and then the deposit amount, I think it's very similar to the *Sila* case where that chronology, as it appears in the Indictment and the dating of those counts --

And, again, here, Count Two then lists an approximate date of February 28, 2018, with a deposit amount of \$1,000,000.

So both the approximate date and the deposit amount are distinct, the date ranges are affixed to each count, and if you combine that then with the *Loughrin* case from the Supreme Court, and the very persuasive argument that they list elements as distinct from means, that parallels very much the Fifth Circuit listing of means, I don't think we

1 have much potential for unanimity of theory concerns. 2 And I'm disinclined to do anything but the standard 3 pattern, but I'll hear your arguments, Mr. Norris. MR. NORRIS: Thank you, Your Honor. Yeah. 4 5 would re-urge the arguments made in our written objections, Your Honor, and urge the Court to follow the Holley case. 6 7 I think we would distinguish -- we recognize the 8 Court gave us this Sila case. Our position is that this is not a bank fraud case. The Fifth Circuit really has not 9 10 spoken on a case like Mr. Reagor's in the bank fraud context, 11 so we would urge the unanimity of theory instruction and 12 stand on our objection. 13 THE COURT: Okay. I'll permit a sur-reply from 14 Ms. Burch explaining why Holley doesn't dictate that result 15 here. MS. BURCH: Yes, Your Honor. My understanding of 16 17 Holley is that in the indictment there were multiple 18 statements charged for each count of the indictment, and so 19 when it went to the jury, they didn't have to agree on which 20 statements were perjurious. 21 That's very different than what we have here where 22 we have two separate counts. We've charged one thing in 23 Count One. We've charged something totally different -- I 24 mean, it's the same offense, but it's a different date, it's 25 a different amount of money, it's just separate, we've

charged as a separate offense. We did not take both of those and throw them into one count and say, you guys sort it out. We've given them the opportunity to separately consider each of those events, which is different from *Holley*.

THE COURT: And it's thus arguably distinct from the *Richardson* case cited in the Fifth Circuit note where the statute itself created the confusion by allowing series of violations language.

Here, because the elements allow for a distinct pairing with the offense date on or about Count One, the offense date on or about Count Two, this is much closer to the *Sila* case even though that *Sila* case is dealing with a different statute.

Oh, yay, this Court has stumbled into another case of first impression. So I'm going to side with the Government on this instruction question.

I think the parties have done an exemplary job in briefing the issue and bringing to bear the relevant caselaw. Defendant has received capable and effective representation on this point. The Government also has discharged its duty to brief the Court.

But we have found a bit of a wrinkle. There just isn't the 1344(2) definitive case from the Fifth Circuit, so we must argue by analogy. Here, the Court is arguing by -- or the Court is persuaded by the Government's argument by

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analogy to Loughrin versus United States, 573 U.S. 351, and then also the Sila case from the Fifth Circuit, which deals with some of the dating issues as elements are matched to means underlying the element, and I'm persuaded that we need -- needn't insert the unanimity of theory instruction, but good argument all around. Let me briefly confer with my clerks about what happens next now that we've argued and made that ruling. (Court/law clerk sotto-voce conference.) THE COURT: Okay. So I'm assuming -- I'm assuming at this point, both parties -- where we have 1.27 marked, and this is Page 23 in the proposed jury charge, we would just -given the Court's ruling, just instead insert the pattern on unanimity? Is that what the Government requests given the ruling? MS. BURCH: No, Your Honor. The Government doesn't think we need an unanimity instruction at all. THE COURT: Okay. It's only those three offenses charged, MS. BURCH: and there's only one way they've all been alleged to have been committed. THE COURT: Okay. And from the Defense? MR. NORRIS: Your Honor, of course, we are still standing by our objection requesting, you know, the full 1.27

unanimity of theory instruction, but since the Court has

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     ruled against us on that, yes, we would still request, I
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     guess, the pattern instruction.
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               We believe, obviously, that the way this case was
     charged and the way the evidence came forth at trial, that
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     some instruction of unanimity is still warranted.
               THE COURT: Okay. And let me explain, Mr.
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 7
     Norris -- let me better understand the language that was
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     submitted by the Defendant here on unanimity of theory.
 9
               Is this lifted from a Section 1344(2) case that you
10
    were able to find where this was charged, or is this directly
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     from the Fifth Circuit Pattern? And I can pull that up, if
12
     necessary.
13
               MR. NORRIS: Your Honor, I believe the language we
     requested was lifted straight from the Fifth Circuit Pattern.
14
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               THE COURT: Okay. Let me double-check that. It's
16
     1.27?
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               MR. NORRIS: Yes, Your Honor.
18
               THE COURT:
                           Okay.
19
               And, Ms. Burch, refresh my recollection, we've been
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     through a lot these last two days.
21
               MS. BURCH: I'm trying to pull it, Your Honor.
22
               THE COURT:
                           No.
                                I have 1.27. We have already
23
     agreed to a separate instruction on multiple counts; is that
24
    correct?
25
               MS. BURCH: Yes, that's correct, Your Honor.
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1 THE COURT: Okay. Could you -- I believe we've 2 already done that work. 3 MS. BURCH: It's 1.23, Single Defendant - Multiple Counts on Page 15. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. And we've already agreed to 6 that. 7 Okay. At this point, we're probably going to have 8 to make sausage. I am concerned because it's a multi-count 9 case where there are multi-elements and different means 10 identified, so if we don't use something like the 1.27 11 unanimity of theory instruction, I think we need something 12 closer maybe to the general pattern. 13 So, Mr. Norris, going back to what you submitted, 14 Paragraph 2, Count -- and I think some of the problem here is 15 for efficiency we've -- or Defense Counsel combined Count One 16 and Two into a single paragraph, but if we work together and 17 maybe break that out. 18 So Counts One and Two of the Indictment accuse the 19 defendant of committing the crime of bank fraud in three 20 different ways, but I think it just repeats itself three 21 times. The first is that the defendant committed bank fraud 22 by means of false or fraudulent pretenses. The second is 23 that the defendant committed bank fraud by means of false or 24 fraudulent pretenses -- oh, representations. Okay. Sorry, I 25 misread that the first time.

1 MR. NORRIS: Yes, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: And the third is that the defendant 3 committed bank fraud by means of false or fraudulent 4 promises. 5 Okay. So those are the three means that are 6 identified by the Fifth Circuit precedent we've been 7 discussing and is also analogous to that Supreme Court case 8 from earlier. 9 If we were -- I'd hate to make it longer, but if we 10 were to create essentially two paragraphs, Count One, then 11 Count Two, and then do that listing, that might cure my 12 confusion. 13 MS. BURCH: Your Honor, I must -- I must be not 14 following the Court because I'm not understanding. My 15 understanding is that we just established that those three 16 things were means, and because they're means, they don't 17 require unanimity. 18 The other three separate counts are charged as 19 separate counts of the Indictment, and the Court's 20 instruction to that, to -- the instructions require that they 21 be unanimous as to a verdict on all three counts, so I just 22 don't see a place where unanimity of theory even fits into 23 any of those offenses. 24 THE COURT: Okay. I didn't recall that we had --I've been through several versions of this unanimity fight as 25

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a prosecutor. Did we have the 1.26 instruction, or does it
follow such that I can allay any concerns that jurors are
getting confused on what they must find.
                So this is it. It's at Page 28 of the
         Okav.
proposed jury charge.
         MS. BURCH: The 1.26 is the Duty to Deliberate, and
it requires the foreperson to write the unanimous answer of
the jury in the space. Is that what you're referring to?
         THE COURT: Yes.
                           So I think that's the only other
instance where like we're adamant to the jurors, and then we
give them a verdict form count by count, of course.
          I do want some instruction on a unanimous verdict.
I know that's distinct from unanimity. Just because this is
a multi-count case. So we have the instruction on multi-count
case. We have the duty to deliberate instruction.
         I guess we're just down to this unanimity of
        Okay. I had not been that far forward in the
theory.
charge.
         So, Ms. Burch, would it be the Government's
argument, based on the finding and the ruling, that 1344(2)
by analogy to the Supreme Court's analysis in the Loughrin
case doesn't require the sort of breaking apart of elements
and means underlying that is suggested in that 1.27 unanimity
of theory instruction that the Defendant has proposed?
         MS. BURCH: That's correct, Your Honor.
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elements of the offense are broken apart, and the prior instruction that tells the jury what elements they have to find, and these that they lay out here are means based on those cases that we just discussed.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Norris, one final argument, and then I'm prepared to enter a final ruling, and I do appreciate counsel for being very diligent on pulling all the appropriate case law.

MR. NORRIS: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. We stand by the -- you know, the briefed objections as well as what we previously stated, and we believe -- we still believe that 1.27, the pattern Fifth Circuit jury instruction on unanimity of theory should be included.

THE COURT: Okay. The Court, although there is no current Fifth Circuit case that does this analysis comparing elements and means underlying each element on Section 1344(2) specifically, the Court does continue to agree with the Government by analogy to the *Loughrin* case and the *Sila* case that this is not necessary in this case, and with particular emphasis on the approximate dates and deposit amounts that are referenced in the Indictment.

I actually think the unanimity of theory instruction here would create more confusion. I had to read it three times to identify pretenses, representations, and fraudulent promises, and I've argued unanimity several times

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in other context. So I actually think it would further
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     confuse the jury to insert 1.27 in this case, and I do find
 3
     Loughrin and Sila persuasive. The Court will not insert that
 4
     requested instruction.
 5
               So that brings us to Page 24. This should be the
     straight Fifth Circuit Pattern. And let me get my notes back
 6
 7
     together. 2.47 False Statement to a Bank. And we're on
 8
     Page 24 of the proposed jury charge.
 9
               Does the Government have any objection to the
10
     language proposed on Page 24 --
11
              MS. BURCH: No, Your Honor.
12
               THE COURT: -- of that proposal?
13
                     Does the Defendant have any objection to the
14
     proposed language on Page 24 regarding False Statement to a
15
    Bank?
16
              MR. NORRIS:
                            No, Your Honor.
17
               THE COURT: Okay. That will be inserted.
18
               Now, Page 25, which refers to aiding and abetting.
19
     As it appears in the Indictment, the Government did charge a
20
     violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 2.
21
               Ms. Burch, I will now allow the Government to argue
22
     the necessity of this instruction.
23
               MS. BURCH: Yes, Your Honor. The Government did
24
     charge both offenses with the aiding and abetting language.
25
     The Defense objected on the basis of unfair surprise. I
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     don't think that, because it was charged in the Indictment,
     that it could be an unfair surprise, and there are specific
 2
     language in there about --
 3
 4
              THE COURT: This is the good faith instruction that
     follows?
 5
 6
              MS. BURCH: This is the aiding and abetting
 7
     instruction, Your Honor, on Page 25 and 26. We believe that,
 8
     because we charged aiding and abetting in the Indictment as a
 9
     theory of conviction, that this lang -- that this instruction
10
     should be given.
11
               THE COURT: Okay. I was jumping ahead a little
12
     bit.
13
              MS. BURCH: Sorry.
14
               THE COURT: Yes, I understand. And I did check the
15
     Indictment to make sure it included the magic words "and 2."
16
              MS. BURCH: "And 2."
17
               THE COURT: As it does appear in the charging
18
     instrument. Now I'm referring to Page 27, which is the good
19
     faith instruction.
20
              MS. BURCH: Your Honor, my understanding was that
21
     the Defense was objecting to the inclusion of Pages 25 and
22
     26, so that's why I thought the Court was asking --
23
               THE COURT:
                           No, I'm --
24
              MS. BURCH: -- me about that.
25
               THE COURT: -- asking for your position on Page 27.
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               MS. BURCH: Okay. All right. Yes, Your Honor, for
 2
     good faith, the Government does not believe that that
 3
     instruction is warranted.
 4
               There was no evidence presented here in this
 5
     courtroom that Mr. Reagor was acting in good faith prior to
     the disbursement of the loans. He didn't ask anybody whether
 6
 7
     he could do it. He instead sent an e-mail saying to hide it.
               And all of the evidence that came in about whether
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 9
     working capital is or isn't -- what it is or what it isn't
10
    was brought to us by experts hired within the last three
11
     weeks, not anything that he actually relied on or believes in
12
     terms of when he made the decision to misrepresent to IBC
13
     Bank that the loans would be used for working capital.
               THE COURT: Okay. I'll turn now to Mr. Norris.
14
15
     It's my understanding that Defendant objects based on unfair
16
     surprise. How were you unfairly surprised by something that
17
    was charged in the Indictment?
               MR. NORRIS: Well, Your Honor, I think I'm a little
18
19
     confused again. Are we on Page 27 and the good faith
20
     instruction, because it sounds like that's what Ms. Burch was
21
     just arguing?
22
               THE COURT: Well, we're arguing all of them.
23
               MR. NORRIS: Oh, okay.
24
               THE COURT: Page 25, 26, and 27.
25
               MR. NORRIS:
                            Okay.
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**THE COURT**: I believe Defendant requested Page 27. Right now, and with fairness, I combined them with my colloquy with Ms. Burch, so this is probably my fault. Let's just focus now on Pages 25 and 26. MR. NORRIS: Okay. THE COURT: The charging instrument does reflect on Page 5 a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sections 1344(2) and 2. this is a reference to 18 U.S.C. 2 or Section 2, which is the aiding and abetting statute. It was my understanding that Defendant objects to Pages 25 and 26 on the basis of unfair surprise, and you might imagine the Court needs to hear argument on how Defendant was unfairly surprised by a section that was referenced in the Indictment. MR. NORRIS: Sure, Your Honor. I'd also like to -because it sounds like Ms. Burch kind of went there on good faith in terms of that wasn't raised within the evidence, I think that would also be our position regarding Pages 25 and 26. In Instruction 2.04, I don't see how the aiding and abetting, although it was charged in the Indictment, was raised by any of the evidence. The only evidence potentially on that was the testimony of Shane Smith, and I don't -- I don't see where that raises any suggestion that Bart Reagor

aided and abetted Shane Smith on the IBC loan fraud with

1 which he is charged in this case. 2 **THE COURT**: Okay. Ms. Burch, a reply? 3 MS. BURCH: Yes, Your Honor. The plain language of 4 the proposed instruction says that the guilt of a defendant 5 can be established without proof that the defendant 6 personally did every act constituting the offense alleged. 7 And I believe the evidence was that the defendant sent an e-mail directing Mr. Smith to divert loan proceeds, 8 9 and also that he -- that anything he does with the direction 10 of another person or acting as his agent or in concert with 11 is part of a joint enterprise. 12 And so I think the evidence does warrant this 13 instruction, and also the -- that the fact that that might be 14 a theory of -- a theory of criminal responsibility in this 15 case has been noticed from the very beginning. 16 THE COURT: Right. And 18 U.S.C. Section 2 reads 17 as follows, and its header is Principals. Section (a) 18 Whoever commits an offense against the United States, or 19 aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures its 20 commission, is punishable as a principal; and 21 (b) Whoever willfully causes an act to be done, 22 which if directly performed by him or another would be an 23 offense against the United States, is punishable as a 24 principal. 25 So that statute has been in effect since roughly

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     the 1950's. It was charged in the Indictment.
               And am I correct, Ms. Burch, that this is a
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     straight copy of the Fifth Circuit Pattern 2.04 on Aiding and
 4
    Abetting?
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               MS. BURCH: Yes, Your Honor.
 6
               THE COURT: Okay. The Court will insert Pages 25
 7
     and 26 as that language appears in the proposed jury charge
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     for the reasons stated by the Government, and the Court's
 9
     separate and independent judgment that evidence and testimony
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     did implicate defendant's role vis-à-vis Shane Smith, and --
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               MS. BURCH: Your Honor, can I make one caveat
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     that you asked me if this is the exact version; it is except
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     that we included the bank fraud language because this offense
     was the bank fraud, and the mis -- I'm sorry, the --
14
15
               THE COURT: False statement.
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               MS. BURCH: -- false statement to the bank, so with
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     that, I just want -- I don't want to mislead the Court.
                                                              That
18
     was included, but it's included at the direction of the
19
     pattern instruction on Page 26.
20
               THE COURT: Thank you. That was --
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               MS. BURCH: Does that make sense?
22
               THE COURT:
                          That was assumed, but --
23
               MS. BURCH:
                           Okay.
24
               THE COURT: -- yes, it's now been made expressed,
25
     so thank you for being so diligent and forthright and candid
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with the Court. Yes, that's the Court's understanding that 1 2 those are appropriate inserts based on Counts One, Two, and 3 Three. So with that, it's a straightforward application of 4 the pattern. The Court will include Page 25 and 26. The 6 language appearing at those pages in the proposed jury charge 7 will appear in the final charge. Now, what remains is Page 27, the good faith 8 9 instruction. It's my understanding that, here, Defendant has 10 requested Page 27 under United States versus Harris, 821 F.3d 11 589, 601. 12 The Court always -- I'm sorry, the Court also notes 13 a reference to United States versus Beebei, B-E-E-B-E-I, 14 792 F.2d 1363. Here, the Government responds that this good faith 16 instruction is not necessary in this case because other 17 portions of the jury charge cover the concept. 18 So I'll allow the parties to argue the good faith 19 instruction as it appears on Page 27. Ms. Burch? 20 MS. BURCH: Yes. Your Honor. In the cases the 21 Government cited, the Fifth Circuit has held that, because 22 other portions of the pattern jury charge, including the 23 portions of the charge that require intent and other type 24 portions of the charge, substantially cover this, that the

good faith element -- I mean, the good faith instruction is

just repetitive, and it's unnecessary, and has a tendency to confuse the jury.

The jury will already be charged that the defendant must act knowingly to execute his scheme and artifice to defraud. And the bank fraud statute -- I mean, the bank fraud instruction goes into more detail about that regarding when representations and promises are false or omit material facts.

And so the idea that somebody could -- I just think it has the potential to mislead the jury, and the Fifth Circuit cases indicate that other portions of the charge just cover it enough that there's no need to give that instruction.

And I also reiterate our information to the Court that there was no evidence presented that Mr. Reagor acted in good faith. There might have been evidence presented that he didn't know, or he was confused, or, gosh, I didn't know, but there was no evidence that he -- that he actually truly, you know, believed it was all fine.

THE COURT: Right. I understand the nature of that argument. And I believe you quoted -- I'm sorry, you cited United States versus Morrow, 177 F.3d 272, a Fifth Circuit case from 1999, and the Giraldi case, G-I-R-A-L-D-I, 86 F.3d 1368. That's a 1996 Fifth Circuit case.

Those stand for the general proposition that this

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separate good faith instruction need not be given because the concept is adequately covered in the pattern instructions, and specific here a knowingly requirement. Are either the Morrow or Giraldi cases a Section 1344 case or a false statement case? MS. BURCH: Your Honor, I'm going to have to look that up real quick because I just don't remember. THE COURT: Okay. Why don't you do that. And then while you're referencing the two cases that you cited, I'll now hear argument from Mr. Norris on the proposed good faith instruction as it appears on Page 27 of the jury charge. MR. NORRIS: Yes, Your Honor, that proposed instruction I believe we pulled directly from the Fifth Circuit caselaw that was cited. Also, we, obviously, disagree with Ms. Burch's contention that the term "knowingly" also encompasses good faith. I don't think the cases that she cites are on point from the Fifth Circuit. Also, particularly as it pertains to this case, we clearly raised a good-faith defense that's separate and apart from just saying that, oh, I didn't knowingly do it. At least half of the defensive case was about how Mr. Reagor relied on the reports of Shane Smith about the nature -- the condition of his company. He relied on his CFO when he

e-mailed the -- the very e-mail that Ms. Burch cites about,

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well, Mr. Reagor just directed Shane Smith to do that.
         Well, no, he didn't, because, as we saw in that
response, which I believe was Government's Exhibit 42, Shane
Smith, a CFO, on whom he was relying, said, awesome. And as
the Court, I'm sure, is aware Mr. Cogdell cross-examined Mr.
Smith extensively on that.
          So, yes, I do think good faith was absolutely
raised, and not just raised, but it was at least half of our
defensive case. And the mere mention of knowingly and
materiality within the bank fraud instruction does not
adequately cover the good-faith defense.
         THE COURT: Okay. And the two cases that you cite
to the Court, I believe it's the Harris case and then the
Beebei case, are those 1344(2) cases?
         MR. NORRIS: I'm not sure, Your Honor. We are
going to have to Lexis that as well. I apologize to the
Court.
         THE COURT: Okay.
                             So --
         MS. BURCH: Your Honor, Morrow is a bank fraud
case, but I'm trying to -- it specifically says 1344, but it
looks like it might be 1344(1) instead of (2), but, in any
event, the discussion regarding good faith, which appears
further down here, talks about how the instructions on bank
fraud and on knowingly, as well as allowing the Defense to
argue good faith, was sufficient to cover that --
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              THE COURT: And to be --
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               MS. BURCH: -- that theory.
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               THE COURT: And, to be clear, the spacing of the
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     document might have led to some confusion. Is Page 27 the
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     pattern for 2.04? Is it the pattern to include aiding and
 6
     abetting, followed by the good faith instruction that
 7
     follows, or is that a separate section that the Defendant has
 8
     requested?
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              MS. BURCH: It's a separate section that the
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     Defendant requested.
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               THE COURT: Okay. So it is not paired just
12
     because --
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               MS. BURCH: It is not paired --
14
              THE COURT: -- of the way my printout worked.
15
              MS. BURCH: -- with the aiding and abetting
16
     pattern.
17
               THE COURT: Okay.
                                  I have not seen it before, but
18
     the way this was printed, it appeared that it was a
19
     continuation of 2.04, and I could not find that. So that
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     explains some of the confusion.
21
               I will take Page 27 under advisement.
22
               Mr. Norris, any additional argument from the
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     Defendant on, you know, your construction of United States
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     versus Harris and then the Beebei case that you've also
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     cited?
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MR. NORRIS: Yes, Your Honor. Specifically, U.S.
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     v. Harris, that was a wire fraud case under 18 U.S.C. 1343,
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     and I'm just going to -- if I may, I'm going to quote to that
     opinion from the Fifth Circuit. I'm sorry, Your Honor
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 5
          (Defense attorneys' sotto-voce conference.)
 6
               MR. NORRIS: What is Beebee (phonetic)?
 7
               MR. PAYNE: Also a wire fraud.
               MR. NORRIS: Okay.
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 9
               THE COURT: He was a wide receiver for the Buffalo
10
     Bills when they lost to the Cowboys in the Super Bowl, Don
11
     Beebe.
12
               MR. NORRIS: So I probably --
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               THE COURT: I don't think -- I don't think that's
     the defendant in United States versus Beebay (phonetic).
14
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               MR. NORRIS: Oh, okay. Well, is this the Beebei
16
     case or no?
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               THE COURT: Beebei.
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               MR. NORRIS: Okay. So I'm quoting from Beebei,
19
     Your Honor. The parties agree that the applicable law in
20
     this circuit establishes that an accused is ordinarily
21
     entitled to a good-faith defense instruction when intent to
22
     defraud is an element of the offense charged, and the defense
23
     is fairly raised by the evidence. And then it cites two
24
     other Fifth Circuit caselaw, U.S. v. Goss, U.S. v. Fowler.
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               So I think that, although these were wire fraud
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cases, it does -- it does match up with the fact that a false statement is again charged here. So really the question just becomes: Was the good-faith defense raised by the evidence? I think absolutely it was, like I said. I won't rehash everything I said, but half of our defensive case was basically that he relied on his CFO, which is perfectly reasonable and in good faith.

THE COURT: Okay. And any additional argument on -- there obviously is a potential difference between a good-faith defense and then just various references to other people being responsible and delegation and the rest.

Any additional argument from the Defendant on the evidence that reflects the good-faith defense contemplated by this instruction and how the Defendant put that case forward?

Obviously, the defendant did not testify in this case. We didn't hear, you know, the words "good faith," but obviously it can be asserted different ways.

So can you point to me your best argument on which evidence reflects the presentation of a good-faith defense.

MR. NORRIS: Yes, Your Honor. I think the cross-examination of Shane Smith. I think I already kind of mentioned that, but Government's Exhibit 42, Mr. Reagor is not just directing Shane Smith in that e-mail; he's, in effect, saying, here's my plan and offer -- and soliciting advice on what Mr. Smith thought, and apparently what Mr.

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Smith thought was awesome. Mr. Smith was cross-examined extensively on that. I think similarly -- well, yeah, I think particularly the cross-examination of Mr. Smith, Your Honor, is the evidence that was educed on that. THE COURT: Okay. And I can -- I can review the LiveNote transcript of that for that evidence. Ms. Burch, one final sur-sur-reply from the Government on this good faith instruction. And I was preliminarily at a loss to match this and pair this with the aiding and abetting section. I'm glad we've now clarified that this is a separate requested instruction on Page 27. So can you give me your best sur-sur-reply on why Defendant has not elicited enough testimony or presented enough evidence to warrant a separate good faith instruction in a case that does involve intent to defraud. MS. BURCH: Yes, Your Honor. First, the Court asked me previously about the two cases the Government cited. I responded to you on Morrow. I did not respond to you on *Giraldi*, but it is also a bank fraud offense. And, in that case, the Fifth Circuit found that the instruction was sufficiently covered by other portions of the instruction, such as the good faith instruction was not -- I mean, I guess in this case it was --

it just -- it wasn't an abuse of discretion not to give it, I think is the way they termed it, but it wasn't given, and it was okay that it wasn't given.

With respect to the evidence, I would point the Court to the fact that, generally when we see good faith, we see somebody that, you know, they asked their lawyer, they tried to make sure that what they did was okay, they took steps to make sure that whatever the alleged conduct was -- or tried to make steps, to take steps to make sure that whatever the alleged misconduct was or the alleged crime was was okay.

And, here, I think, if the best argument is that Shane Smith said "awesome" after the defendant gave an instruction, we don't get to good faith. We don't -- we had evidence that the defendant didn't copy any of the lawyers on his team. He didn't ask any of the people that actually reviewed the documents, other than Shane Smith. You know, he didn't ask Shane Smith; he directed Shane Smith.

And so also, Your Honor, we would suggest that typically we see good faith instructions where the defendant does make some effort to show good faith. Here, what we have is, oh, well, he -- we can disagree about what the evidence shows, but, in my view, the evidence was, he didn't know he couldn't do it, and now some people have come now and said, yeah, it's okay that you did it anyway, but the evidence

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     was --
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               THE COURT:
                           Ignorance --
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               MS. BURCH:
                           -- what the --
                           -- of the law --
               THE COURT:
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 5
               MS. BURCH:
                           -- evidence was, which was --
               THE COURT:
                           Right. I understand --
 6
 7
               MS. BURCH:
                           -- hide it.
               THE COURT: I understand the nature of your
 8
 9
     argument.
10
               Okay. You're standing, Mr. Norris, are we now
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     going into sur-sur-reply?
12
               MR. NORRIS: Yes, Your Honor, if I may?
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               THE COURT: Let's do it.
14
               MR. NORRIS: Thank you, Your Honor. So I would
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     just add one thing, which is that Government's Exhibit 44,
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     Your Honor, is exactly what Ms. Burch was claiming we were
17
    missing here. Government's Exhibit 44 is an e-mail from
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     Mr. -- and I believe it is in evidence. It's an e-mail from
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     Mr. Reagor to John Thompson, who was his -- he was mentioned
20
     in this case. He was an independent advisor.
21
               It's an e-mail to Shane Smith, his chief financial
22
               It's also an e-mail to Steve Reinhart, who was a
     officer.
23
     Government witness in this case, and he was cross-examined
24
     about whether or not he warned the defendant. Steve
25
     Reinhart, although it's unclear whether he acted in a legal
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     capacity, he is a lawyer or was a lawyer at some point.
 2
               And also on this e-mail is Rachel Reagor, who was
     mentioned in this case as well, and she certainly is a lawyer
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     and did serve as a lawyer at the Reagor-Dykes Auto Group.
 4
 5
               In this e-mail, Mr. Reagor says -- first, he starts
     out about how he appreciates everyone on the deal, but then
 6
 7
     he says: I trust all of you to make sure that when we
 8
     finalize the agreement that we've not created any situations
 9
     we might regret in the future.
10
               Then he continues on. I think -- I am sending this
11
     e-mail to all of you because I think it would be very smart
12
     for everyone involved in this transaction and future
13
     transactions to use this e-mail group to communicate any
14
     concerns or feelings about the agreements that we make going
15
     forward.
16
               And the rest of the e-mail is a few more paragraphs
17
     to similar effect, Your Honor. And the point being that, if
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     this is in evidence, and then Mr. Reinhart also testified,
19
     yeah, I didn't -- I didn't stop the IBC deal, didn't warn
20
     him, and, oh, by the way, I took a distribution from the IBC
21
     deal, I think good faith, in addition to the Shane Smith,
22
     CFO, testimony, I think good faith has been fairly raised.
23
               THE COURT: Is everyone in the courtroom familiar
    with the Whac-A-Mole game?
24
25
          (Laughter.)
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1 MS. BURCH: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. It's starting to feel like that 2 3 with so many attorneys popping up. Okay. So we're now into the fifth sur of reply. 4 5 MR. HAAG: Okay. Your Honor, that horse is dead and buried, but, if I may, I did notice as I was going 6 7 through -- if we could go back to Page 8, there is one error 8 in the charge. 9 THE COURT: Okay. So let's do this on good faith 10 instruction, Page 27. The Court has your arguments. 11 was briefed very well by both sides. 12 I will have my order on the good faith instruction 13 and thus the final charge this evening. 14 MR. HAAG: Yes, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: And so you will have the benefit of 16 that, and you can modify your closing arguments to prepare. 17 I won't ambush either side with a proposed charge that omits 18 what they think is going to be in the charge. We will do 19 this tonight. If necessary, my clerks and I will work late. 20 You will have your ruling. You'll know if this 21 good faith instruction is included, so that you can modify or 22 prepare closing arguments to match. 23 So the Court is taking under advisement all of the 24 arguments, all of the cases, all of the reasons stated by 25 counsel during this Charge Conference on Page 27, the good

1 faith instruction. 2 But back to Page 8. 3 MR. HAAG: Yes, Your Honor. I apologize. overlooked this earlier, but the instruction on character 4 5 evidence was left in, and I think Defense will agree that the 6 character witnesses were Mr. Lowrance and Mr. Landin, who did 7 not testify. THE COURT: And Defendant, I -- the Court ruled 8 9 certain documentary evidence inadmissible that was submitted 10 by the Defendant as well. I can't remember the exact exhibit 11 It's the Government's argument now --12 MR. HAAG: Yes, Your Honor, it --13 **THE COURT**: -- that this instruction is not needed? MR. HAAG: That's correct, Your Honor. So to admit 14 15 character evidence under 608(a), it would be the person knows 16 the person's reputation or has an opinion on a character 17 trait at issue, and then the witness would render an opinion 18 on that either, you know, character or characteristic at, 19 issue, or the person's reputation for that characteristic at 20 issue. 21 Here, Landin and Lowrance were the two that were 22 going to testify to that, and they did not testify, and so we 23 can remove, I believe, Section 1.10. 24 THE COURT: Okay. And, Mr. Norris, who were the 25 character witnesses in your lineup that testified and offered

evidence of general good reputation and truth and veracity, honesty and integrity, et cetera? This is usually done under the rule identified by Mr. Haag. I do not recall a witness that was specific to that.

MR. NORRIS: Your Honor, I believe, particularly on the law-abiding citizen portion of the instruction, Chuck Darter testified regarding the accused's practice of -- or character for paying his taxes timely and in full. Of course, Mr. Darter would be keenly aware of that as he was the defendant's CPA, so he was the defense witness who testified on that piece, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And so for purposes of Page 8 and 1.10, I should look to Chuck Darter as the relevant witness.

MR. HAAG: Well, Your Honor, we can dispose of that pretty quickly, because it has to be a characteristic related to the offense charged. This is not a tax fraud case or any sort of tax evasion case or failure to file income taxes.

The only reputation characteristics that are at issue here are truth and veracity, honesty and integrity, and a law-abiding citizen. And, again, the way that you admit that evidence is discuss the witness' familiarity with those traits, how the witness is familiar with those traits, and then the witness renders either an opinion or states the reputation in the community. That was not done here.

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THE COURT: The Court sustains the Government's objection to 1.10. And, with apologies, I did not properly flag this. I have a witness list here. I do have Mr. Helt and Mr. Landin listed and I believe Mr. Lowrance as well. They were noticed and listed as potential character witnesses in this case, but they were not called, and this testimony was not elicited. And the Court does find that the Defendant did not designate or offer character evidence, and so the 1.10 Character Evidence insertion is now omitted, and the Court will not include that in the final charge. Now, understanding that the Court is taking under advisement the arguments of counsel on Page 27, which relates to the good faith instruction, and you'll have my ruling on that before close of business, let's move to Page 28, 1.26 Duty to Deliberate Verdict Form. This is usually where the attorneys begin to exhale because everything should be according to form from this point forward. This 1.26 Duty to Deliberate section does carry over onto Page 29. Does the Government have any objections to the proposed language appearing on Pages 28 and 29 on the proposed jury charge?

MS. BURCH: No. Your Honor.

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              THE COURT: Does the Defendant have any objections
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     to the language appearing on Pages 28 and 29 of the proposed
 3
     jury charge?
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              MR. NORRIS: No, Your Honor.
5
              THE COURT: Okay. Those will be included.
6
              We are finally to the last page, Page 30, of the
7
    proposed jury charge. This is the verdict form. Only one
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    copy of this will be made available to the foreperson of the
9
     jury.
10
               Does the Government have any objections to the
11
    verdict of the jury form reflected on Page 30 of the proposed
12
    jury charge?
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              MS. BURCH: No, Your Honor.
14
              THE COURT: Does the Defendant have any objections
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     to the verdict of the jury form as it appears on Page 30 of
16
     the proposed jury charge?
17
              MR. NORRIS: No. Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay. I think we're at the end.
19
    Counsel are only awaiting instruction on the proposed good
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    faith instruction -- I'm sorry, awaiting this Court's ruling
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    on good faith instruction.
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              All of the other disputed language has now been
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     resolved.
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              As soon as possible, I will issue an order
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     reflecting the Court's ruling on that instruction and then
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     also attached to that order will be the final jury charge,
    and you should anticipate that before close of business.
     I'll just admonish you that my close of business time is a
    bit later than most, so check your inboxes for that just in
4
    case you need to modify closing arguments in any way to
     reflect what will be charged to the jury.
               So, with that understanding, is there anything
     further from the Government?
              MS. BURCH: No, Your Honor.
9
              THE COURT: Is there anything further from the
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    Defendant?
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              MR. NORRIS: No. Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: You are excused. You can get to work
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    on closing arguments.
              We will begin at 8:00, but understanding that there
16
    might be some final housekeeping, I'm amenable to doing some
17
    work before we call the jury in, but same start time, and I
18
    look forward to your closing arguments.
19
               If you have any issues with technology, please use
20
     some of that early morning time to resolve any issues with
21
     the ELMO, the television screen. Please orient that so that
22
    you are well prepared for closing.
23
              Anything further, Mr. Haag?
24
              MR. HAAG: No, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Anything further, Mr. Norris?
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               MR. NORRIS: No, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Court stands in recess for the
 3
     remainder of the day.
 4
               COURT SECURITY OFFICER: All rise.
 5
          (Proceedings recessed until 8:00 a.m., 10/14/2021.)
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 9
          (Further proceedings continued in Trial Volume IV of
     IV.)
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18
          I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
19
     from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
20
     I further certify that the transcript fees format comply with
21
     those prescribed by the Court and the Judicial Conference of
22
     the United States.
23
24
     s/Stacy Mayes Morrison
                                         11/10/2021
     Stacy Mayes Morrison
                                         Date
25
     Official Court Reporter
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